

Intro-
A N
A D D R E S S
T O T H E
G E N T R Y
O F T H E
C O U N T Y O F D U R H A M,

Upon the PROPRIETY of Raising an

Additional Armament,

A N D O F

Disciplining the PEOPLE on the COASTS.

N E W C A S T L E :

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THE following Address was intended for Publication some time ago, but the Author, upon advising with some Gentlemen, for whose opinion he has the greatest deference, altered his Intention, as the Apprehensions of invasion appeared to them, in a great degree, ill founded. But the late alarming appearances give a propriety to the Publication, which it were to be wished, had not Place. The author is perfectly at ease in one respect, that he cannot charge himself with any personal allusions or designations, for he considers every thing of the kind as ungenerous as it is injurious. I have written

Sine Ira & Studio quorum Causas procul habeo.

TACITUS.

Ὅπως δὲ ἀμύνεμεθα, ἔδεις παρασχευάζεσθαι, ἔδεις ἐπιμελεῖσθαι,
ἀλλὰ κατὰκείμεθα, ὥσπερ ἐξὸν ἡσυχίαν ἔχειν.

Xenophon's Anabasis. L. 3.

As to the mode of defending ourselves no one makes any Preparations; or so much as thinks upon the subject: but we are sunk in Supineness as if we were at liberty to indulge ourselves in Thoughtlessness.

Xenophon's Retreat of the Ten Thousand.

TO THE
G E N T R Y
OF THE
COUNTY of DURHAM.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is not without real Concern that I presume to address to you the following Pages; but to me it is matter of Astonishment that, since his Majesty's Proclamation, we of this County alone should not have taken one step towards a more adequate defence of the County; nor so much as have kindled in the general Agitation of the kingdom. While the Spirit of raising Troops is so successfully exerted around us, we have received scarce any public Notices; notwithstanding the obvious opportunity of the Assize, when the sense of the most opulent Gentlemen might have been easily obtained. If this Spirit had travell'd through the Kingdom, after the Manner of the Electrical Fluid, we should have stopp'd its progress, and stood with respect to Northumberland, as a Nonconductor. It is strange that it should neither have pass'd the Tyne nor the Tees.

The Necessity of augmenting our Military is so acknowledg'd and obvious, that I certainly owe

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you

you an apology for presuming to address you upon the subject. But why, Gentlemen, are we so inactive under the Sense of such Necessity. In a County so vulnerable as ours is, and exposed from its Shipping and Collieries to such inconceivable Damage, every Delay is criminal, because that Delay may decide upon the Fortunes of thousands. That Mischief might be effected in a few hours, which perhaps no time whatever might be able to repair. But your own apprehensions must represent to you the degree of Danger in a much more forcible manner than any address of mine. Addresses however, have had their use; and though I do by no means flatter myself with any hopes of Success, yet I hope the Rectitude of my Intentions will make my Apology.—Happy should I be, if, like the watchful Cur, I might communicate the Alarm to the Mastiff.

The unprincipled and perfidious Conduct of France and Spain, who have not only fomented the Commotions of this distracted Empire, but have reserv'd themselves to the most decisive opportunity of distressing us—their evident intention of ruining us as a maritime Power—and the junction of their Fleets, which seem to threaten us with an Invasion, and which has drawn from his Majesty a Proclamation upon the subject, should call into Activity every Principle of national Honour and Resentment, and engage us
into

into speedy and effectual Provisions for the defence of the Kingdom. To have avail'd themselves of our distresses, is the Insult of the Ass against the sick Lion, an Indignity which should rouse to Energy and Conquest the slumbering Spirit of Englishmen. It is one of those Blows, which turn a man's head round, and point his Face to a different quarter of the Globe.

It is high time for Men of all Parties to join in the same common Provisions for the public Defence. Whatever may be our Sentiments with respect to our Armaments abroad; whether we consider them as enforcing lawful Claims, or as spreading wanton Desolation, it is time for Animosities to subside, when we are threatened with an Invasion, and when national Honour and Welfare are at stake. Whether our situation at present be the effect of Mismanagement, or the result of Causes which baffle human Prudence, matters not the least. The object which should engross our attention at present is, our present situation, such as we find it, and the very alarming apprehensions of its becoming still worse. Let those, whose Passions have been inflamed by difference in opinion, convince each other, that, different as their Sentiments may have been, they have been actuated by the same commendable Principle—Let them address each other in those fine Expressions of Scripture, “Is thine

“Heart as my Heart is : if it be, give me thine
“hand;” or challenge each other like Cæsar’s
two Centurions : *

“Quid dubitas? aut quem diem probandæ
“virtutis tuæ expectas? Hic dies, hic dies de
“nostris controversiis judicabit.”

To acknowledge the Necessity of public Supplies, and to with-hold them, from Prejudice against Persons in Employment, is such a mean mixture of Vanity and Avarice as can impose upon no one, but a Fool. The man that is protected in his Person and Property, owes to Government Protection in return, and is bound to second those Measures the success of which depend upon Unanimity of Exertion. He owes it to himself in a more peculiar manner. For what is a Contribution, but the parting with a little for the Preservation of the rest; the compounding for all our Possessions, by the advancing a comparatively inconsiderable Sum. 'Tis no more than Prudence—than mere Oeconomy. But would it not be better, if there were no Necessity of contributing? Certainly. It is better to be always well, than to have health at any time to purchase. But as this is seldom the Case, the Difference directs us to a different Conduct in

* I refer my Classical Reader to the plain but beautiful Narrative of that consummate General and elegant Grammarian.

each. The most rigid Oeconomist will, under visitation of Sickness, cheerfully advance those Sums for his Recovery, which, in better health, he would be ashamed to lavish upon sensual Gratifications. Were my Physician to tell me, that my Life depended upon copious Bleedings, I would suffer my Veins to be almost exhausted.*

Are the Advantages we are possess'd of worth the preserving? Those of our Constitution, are they not the Pride of Englishmen, and the Envy of Europe? Do we not rival, in point of Reputation, the most celebrated Nations of Antiquity? What has not been accomplish'd by English Arms, under the direction of English Wisdom?

I repeat it. Do we Englishmen pride ourselves in the Blessings of our Government, in our pure Religion, in our unrivall'd Commerce, or in other superior Advantages, as a Nation? To what I pray do we owe their Stability? Much, no doubt, we owe to the Counsels of the Wise, and the Provisions of the Prudent. But what would their Counsels avail us, or where would be the Benefit of these Provisions, if the one or the other might be defeated by external Force. 'Tis the Profession of Arms which secures to us these Advantages, which imparts Solidity to the Wis-

* O dulce Nomen Libertatis ! O Jus eximium nostræ Civitatis !
Cic. in Verrem.

dom of the Statesman, and substantiates, if I may so speak, the Blessings of Government. Our superior Advantages as a Nation, be they what they may, whether of Government or Commerce, must be evidently in the greatest Danger, did they rest upon no surer Basis than the Moderation and Forbearance of our Neighbours; and precarious must be that Arrangement, however perfect in itself, which a foreign Power might disturb and disjoint at pleasure. It is our Force by Land and Sea which ensures to us these Advantages, which secures to our Merchants the Returns of their Industry, and has protected our weaker Neighbours from the unjust and ambitious Projects of the stronger.

But to bring this home. Why have we distinguish'd ourselves by a reprehensible Indifference? I feel for the Honour of the County. What is it we wait for? Is it more express Notice from our Superiors? that may be distant and under favour of the respect due to them. "*Salus populi suprema lex esto.*" What does it matter with whom useful Measures originate? "*Valeant modo, quantum valere possunt.*"

It may appear not a little presumptuous, to give a general Challenge, in daring any one to mention such a Neighbourhood as this in the whole of Europe; a Neighbourhood so cheap,
 mob so

so compleat, so independent.—Where are there such inexhausted and inexhaustible Treasures of Coal?

Itum est in viscera Terræ. Here literally Effodiuntur opes.

And the soil too in general uncommonly good. In what County do the Poor live so well? True. But what pertinent meaning has this? Evidently the following. If the Poor live better than the Poor, the People in middling Circumstances must live better than their equals, and the Rich than the Rich; or what amounts to the same, live as well, at a less expence. By consequence they can better afford to contribute. And if Counties less favour'd raise their quota which upon emergency may be commanded to protect us, we are still more bound to enable ourselves to return the obligation.

Eloquar an fileam?—Dicam tamen id, quod cenfeo.

*Descends du haut de cieux, auguste verité,
Repand sur mes ecrits ta force & ta clarté.*

Volt. Henriade.

The Coal-Owners should contribute largely to a defence of the Coasts. Grant that the City of London and the public Revenue may be equally interested in the Collieries, there are surely no
number

number equally so as Individuals. Let them contribute then in proportion to the excess of their individual Interest.

I am persuaded the Clergy will distinguish themselves in a County, where they possess so much; those particularly who enjoy the Emoluments of Crown appointments. But I forget to whom I am speaking. These Gentlemen will regulate their Contributions, not by their degree of Interest, but by their improv'd Sense of Duty, they will consider the Honour of the Church as a sacred Deposit, and fix their eyes upon those fine and emphatical and true Expressions of a learned and spirited Prelate, "that, both in her Principles and Practice, she had ever been most constitutionally loyal." Archbishop Herring, to his immortal Honour, raised seven Regiments in Yorkshire. I think, for the honour of her Ministers, these Expressions should meet the Eye, either in the grand entrance at St. Paul's, or in that of Westminster Abbey; and I would have a Statue of the loyal Metropolitan pointing to it. Of every considerably benefic'd Clergyman, who shall refuse to throw in his Mite, I shall speak in the scornful Language of Tasso,

Or mira uomo chi ha titolo di Pio.

Now stare at the Man who has the Title of being pious.

Has

Has a Man Children; let him, in their behalf, advance his Share. Has he none; let him adopt the Public;

Again; the raising of the Militia suggests another argument, which should weigh with men of principled Generosity. The present mode of raising the Militia is, at the same time, a very fair, and a very unfair one. It is a *fair* one, in this respect, that were it rais'd by the Landholders, it would be paid by them in appearance only, but in fact it would be advanced by the Tenant, under some disguise, or from some covert and convenient mode of Extortion. That is, the Tenant would not only pay for the Landholder, but to the exemption of more useless, but perhaps more profitable Professions.—It is an *unfair* one, because in reality People should contribute in proportion to the degree they are interested; and he who has nothing to defend, should be altogether, and in all reason, excused from serving by compulsion from ballot. This mode, though preferable in Theory, is ineligible in Practice. The Argument will weigh with every Gentleman of Generosity.

The Scots Gentlemen have distinguish'd themselves, most honourably, by their loyal and patriotic Exertions. I should hope that their laudable Spirit will protect them, in future, from

illiberal abuse. In fact, why envy Men the Fruits, whether they be honours or Riches, of their Industry or Genius. The Road is open to us both. God has made no distinctions of Talents. But a Scotsman pursues his Object with unremitted Perseverance, and obtains it. An Englishman fails of it, because, forsooth, he must graft the Man of Pleasure upon the Adventurer.

I confess, however, that there is one awkward and untoward Circumstance, and that too a Circumstance of Consequence at present, which militates against the Exertions I am recommending. The low Price of Corn, and the more than indifferent Crops, without the least prospect of an advance in the Price, must lay every Gentleman of Principle under the Necessity of remitting part of the Rent to the Tenant. No doubt a Gentleman might obtain his Rent by distress, but it is an insult upon human Nature to aggravate the Calamities of Times and Seasons, and to convert them to the Ruin of the well-meaning and industrious.

No doubt a Gentleman might easily procure another Tenant. There is unhappily for themselves a Competition among Farmers, which hurries them beyond the bounds of Prudence, and too frequently to their Ruin. But is a Gentleman to avail himself of this senseless Competition,

or

or to desire any thing more, than a fair and equitable equivalent? Surely I am as much bound to prevent People from ruining themselves, as I am from ruining them myself. — Exclusively of Packs of Hounds, which are very expensive, and now more so, since the distemper has prevail'd, in so much, that one Dog is all that a Gentleman can shew for the Money expended upon a Litter, there are a thousand Dogs in this County, which consume if not more, however more costly Provisions than a thousand Highlanders. It is shocking to see a Lap-dog snoring upon a Sofa, and pamper'd with an indulgence which insults Humanity.

The Roman Ladies, under the Visitation of public Calamities, at one Time sold their Jewels, at another went into Mourning; and I can foresee no Impropriety were the Inhabitants of the County of Durham to retrench somewhat from their gross Luxury, or those of Northumberland from their more elegant Amusements.

I am afraid that I have trespass'd upon the Patience of Gentlemen, who I am persuaded are sensible to the Advantages of Government, and who are most loyally attach'd to their Sovereign. I shall therefore prosecute this Topic no farther; but offer to you, with due Submission, my

Thoughts on the mode of raising an additional Armament.

We learn from History, that it was the Practice in ancient Republics, when Invasions were apprehended, to arm all who could bear arms, and that the Military were at that time no distinct Profession, but that every one acted in the double Capacity of Citizen and Soldier. Be it consider'd, however, that this Arrangement could only have place in petty States, where the differences of Rank were inconsiderable, and where Luxury had not render'd necessary a number of Professions. The state of modern Europe, and her division into large and opulent kingdoms, admit not of this Arrangement, and the number which can safely be spared from Trades is comparatively small. Montesquieu says, that the ancient Republics could spare one man in eight during the Course of the War; but that the modern Kingdoms can only spare one in an hundred. This perhaps is exaggerated, considering the exterminating Principles of ancient War. But Montesquieu was a Wit as well as a Philosopher; and his Book, admirable as it is, contains more Bon Mots than Syllogisms. The disproportion however is great. All Trades must ultimately be supported by Agriculture; but the more Tradesmen or Mechanics are supported there must be the fewer Soldiers; and from what Trades can
men

men be spared, when seventeen men go to the making of a Pin? There remains no other method, than to set apart an establish'd Armament at all times, and to augment it, by Supplies, in times of Danger.

The rapid and astonishing Success with which Troops have been raised in the neighbouring Counties warrant our most sanguine Expectations; and stand as evident Proofs, how far good offices and Confidence in Gentlemen weigh with their Neighbours. An Highland Gentleman, even at present, when the Confederacy of Clans has been purposely dissolved, can do more by personal Interest, than Government by Money. 'Tis in this, as it is in many other matters, that Appearances at first are unpromising, and that before a Beginning is made, People do not, in fact, know their own minds.

The Appearance of Soldiers, the Uniformity of their Habits, the Regularity of their Evolutions, and the Manœuvres of their Exercise, together with the Music, operate like a Charm on every young Fellow, who has a soul to be roused. And consider, how the Magic must be heighten'd, if the Soldiers be his Comrades and the Officers Gentlemen of the Neighbourhood. It is the want of knowing the Men and Officers, which damps the Ardour in recruiting Parties.

Hold

Hold up to People the Shadow of a Connection, and give them even the least Assurances, they embrace them with Alacrity. The Idea of serving with their Acquaintance, and under men who may some day be their Friends, is sufficient to obviate or remove their Scruples. I wish such a number may offer, that it may become an optional Matter. If there is an acknowledg'd want of husbandmen, or Pitmen, or Keelmen, the loss of them must affect the Public, and the Public would have a right to complain. I wish that we might have a regiment consisting of Gentlemen's Servants. To speak of the Number, would be meddling with what exclusively belongs to a Meeting of the County. But independently of this Armament, I would advise a Number of Horse to be rais'd and supported by the Gentlemen; not by taking useful Hands or Horses from the Public, but from every Gentleman equipping his own Servant.

The Burden of their Domestics upon the Public, should weigh with People of large Fortunes. The Residence of a great Man is generally supposed, from the Consumption of his House, to be a great advantage. I grant that it may be so to the neighbouring Farmers and Butchers; but it is mere delusion to consider it in any other light than that of a national disadvantage. In point of utility, the money expended by a Master

Manu-

Manufacturer is of more real use than all the Sums which are squandered by the Nobility and Gentry of the County. As this may appear paradoxical, I shall attempt to discuss the Matter.

A Servant has been supported at a great Expence, and at the end of the Year receives his Wages. I ask, in return for what? It will be answer'd me, for having waited upon his Master or his Mistress. It is in return then for what no longer exists; or he has been supported and paid for what may be considered as nothing.—A Weaver of the Manufacturers receives his Wages for the Work he brings in, which Work is to the Fore. Again, his Work is of more Value than his Wage, otherwise the Manufacturers could not afford to pay him. Again, it is of more Value to the Public, or the Manufacturers could not vend it. The Weaver then has increas'd the Riches of his Country, (of which Money is no more than the Representative) and the County, I may say the Kingdom, is his Debtor.

The Argument applies with equal Force to Saddle Horses, which from their Number, their Inutility, and their Consumption, are an heavy Burden upon the Public. The more Horses a Kingdom supports, the less can it support of Men; the same Field cannot, at the same

same time, supply Fodder and Food, or yield one Crop of Hay and another of Corn. A Farmer's Horse produces, in return for his support, what is of infinitely more Value than the Pittance he consumes; but the Consumption of a Saddle Horse is compensated by no return. Were a Servant to speak for himself and his Horse, he might hold the Language of the Courtiers of Alcinous with peculiar Propriety:

Nos Numerus fumus—& fruges consumere nati.

At a time then, Gentlemen, when Soldiers are immediately wanted, and where there is evidently such a Scarcity of Hands in the most useful Profession, who are so proper to stand forth as your Servants and your Horses? How others may be affected by a lounging Equipage, I know not; they best can tell you; but I should be penetrated with Respect for any of you, who should appear riding alone, because his Servant was in the Service of his Country. The Servant who shall refuse, let him be dismiss'd your service; and restore the other to his Place, when our Apprehensions shall have subsided; and let him be distinguish'd by some Badge which may do honour to him, and reflect it upon his Master. Every Servant will act from Motives of Emulation, and see the Honour of his Master concern'd, not only in his Courage in the Field, but in the Neatness of his Person, and his Attention

tention to his Horse:—And with due deference, I can see no Reason which should with-hold Gentlemen from serving as Officers in the Corps.

Does a Gentleman hunt? let him, like Alphonfus, renounce the Pleasures of the Chace when they interfere with his Duties. Does he cultivate his Estate? let him, like Cincinnatus, leave the Plough for more important Services. We should never permit secondary Considerations to usurp the Place of primary, or Duty to be sacrificed to Amusements. A Man of Sense adjusts his Sentiments to the Importance of Objects; he views a Corps of well-disciplin'd Troops and a Pack of Hounds with a different Eye: he may be charm'd with the Music of the latter, but his Heart will leap at the Beat of the spirit-stirring Drum; and he would relate the Incidents of a Conquest with a Glow and Warmth of Language, which he would be ashamed to lavish upon the Narrative of a Fox Chace.—I will venture to say, that the Hero feels a Dignity and Elevation of Sentiment, which next to that of a Legislator one would covet the most. Nor is there any thing in Duty or Discipline which should deter any one from engaging personally in the Cause. The Duty of a General demands superior Parts; a quickness and depth of Thought, a comprehensiveness and minute-

ness of Arrangement.* But the subordinate Departments may be well and adequately fill'd by persons of plain and ordinary Capacities. It is not with us, as it was with the Antients. War with them was a Science of a thousand times the Difficulty and Extent, as well as Mischief. Of all the Roman Generals, Scipio and Lucullus were the only two who were not train'd up from their Childhood in the School of War; but they made up that defect by intense Study, and familiarised to themselves every Situation in Xenophon's Retreat of the ten thousand, the finest written piece of Generalship the World ever beheld. The use of Fire Arms and the great dependence upon heavy Artillery have simplified the discipline of Troops to an almost astonishing degree; insomuch that a Recruit becomes in a little time as adroit as a Veteran. Country Gentlemen easily become Officers: witness the civil Wars under Charles the First, and the present unhappy disturbances in America. Whereas the discipline of the Roman Soldiery was a matter of time and difficulty, and the dif-

* The world has never been so much disappointed as in their Expectations from Officers who have been advanced to supreme Command, from general Presumptions in their favour. One might apply to many of them those remarkable Expressions of Tacitus: "Major privato, dum privatus fuit & omnium judicio imperii capax, sin nunquam imperasset." Which a celebrated French Poet has enliven'd with his characteristical Wit:

Tel brille au second Rang, qui s'eclipse au premier.

Voltaire Henriade.

ference

ference between a Tyro and a Veteran by consequence great. When Pompey, who was as intemperate in his Abuse as in his Boastings, had taken any of Cæsar's tenth Legion, he used to shew them in ludicrous lights to his Army, as Cæsar's *Veterans*. The Change is in favour of civil Liberty——And can I speak of War without adverting to the benign influence of that Religion which has tamed and shackled that mischievous Monster. Thanks to Christianity, the Self-denial of a Scipio would be scarce admired, nor even the boasted Clemency of the haughty Conqueror. And are we not guilty of Ingratitude, as well as Presumption, when we resign ourselves up to the Guidance of insidious Writers, and dig with them for the Humanity of modern War, and the Refinement of modern Manners, amidst the Ruins of ancient Chivalry and the fantastic Regulations of Tilts and Tournaments? No, this it is impossible to admit without doing Violence to Reason, and subverting every Principle of moral Probability. Christianity alone was adequate to the effect. And though War is still the Theatre of Defolation, yet is it the Field of grand Virtues, and of Exertions which do Honour to Humanity. The Eye indeed may stream for unhappy Sufferers, yet are these Effusions sometimes interrupted by the more delicious Tear of generous Admiration. The submitting to martial Law is no doubt

a Hardship, perhaps the greatest. But then we are under so much the greater Obligation to Gentlemen, who renounce the Advantages of Englishmen purposely for their defence. To defend one's country, is to appropriate to one's self the most amiable Part of a Soldier's Profession.

I would recommend the Inhabitants of the Coast to be disciplin'd. Suppose that a number of young Fellows were to be disciplin'd two hours any two days of the week, and the whole of the Sunday afternoon, certainly they would be much better employ'd, and much less immorally, than in Pellet or Cricket Matches, or in a Game at Pitch-halfpenny. So small a portion of time would take off little from the Prosecution of Trades, and yet, as to Discipline, amount to much. A Corporal and two or three clever Privates would soon effect it. Even with arms, but without confidence in themselves and each other, the stoutest men, be they ever so numerous, must fly before a disciplin'd Corps; they may assemble, but it must be like the flocking of Sheep, or the herding of Deer, in consequence of a general Panic.

It is surprizing how far the Jealousy of our Game Laws has warped the Legislature from those wise and provident views, which directed them

them before the use of Fire Arms: Butts were publicly and by Law erected, and Yew-Trees planted in every Church-Yard, for the purpose of Archery. But at present the defence of the kingdom is sacrificed to the national and important Advantages of Game. Had I been Mr Rousseau, when Paoli applied to him for a Code of Laws, I should have destined one Article to the Preservation of Game: not for the Ostentation of the Table, but for the purpose of qualifying the Corficans to become Marksmen. I should not have indulged myself in the gloomy Retrospect of Ajax, but have pleased myself in the Anticipation of the most flattering Consequences.

*Volucresq; pelendo
Debita Trojanis exercent spicula Fatis.*

And here let me ask a question. As it was evidently the Intention of the Legislature, to multiply the Instruments of Defence, by excluding those from serving in the Militia who had continued a stated Time, and to establish by that Means an increasing Fund of Assistance, has the Intention of the Legislature been punctually attended to, and thoroughly executed in this county? If it has, so much the better. I congratulate the county upon it. If it has not, why has it not? Does it become Subjects to tamper with the Provisions of the Legislature? Certainly not.

I should

I should be afraid of urging the Necessity with too much Earnestness, from a dread of giving offence; but may I not conjure up the Dead to speak for the Living, and recall to your Remembrance the spirited Remonstrances of the Athenian Demagogue? You will treat Demosthenes with Attic Politeness.

When, my Countrymen, will you discharge your Duty? When something shall happen? When there shall be some evident Necessity? — But what are we to think of past events? In my mind, the most urgent Necessity which can operate upon generous minds is the shame which arises from a sense of Omission. Do you enquire one of another, What is the News? Can there be a more new and unheard of thing, than that the French should insult our Coasts, and threaten us with Invasion? Is not the French King a Breaker of Truces, and a Violator of the most sacred Compacts? Has not this Philip insidiously waited for the most critical and decisive Opportunities? Has he not avail'd himself of our Distresses? Have we not held out effectual Protection to our Neighbours, and contributed liberally, too liberally, to the support of our Allies, and do we hesitate to defend our own Coasts? Can we possibly be ignorant, that the most powerful Incentive to Invasion is the defenceless state of a Country? When, my Countrymen, when
will

will ye do as ye should? The present opportunity almost speaks, and enjoins you to make preparations, if you have any regard to your Honour or your Safety.

The Harbours of Shields and Sunderland are they effectually protected? Should our fleets be defeated, what is there to hinder them from invading us? And if they should, what will we not suffer? And what is to generous minds still more painful, what must be our Shame? Since then we are conscious of all this, should we not endeavour to ward off our Perilities? The Rich, let them advance a little, that they may enjoy the rest in Security: and let those of a proper Age become formidable Guardians of your Property. —The Arguments are those of Demosthenes a little moderniz'd.

That an adequate Armament may be properly and speedily raised, and that it may never be wanted, is the earnest wish of,

GENTLEMEN,

Yours Sincerely,

ANONYMOUS.

P. S.

P. S. Good God, what do we mean? What are we doing? Hostis habet muros. Between the Fleets there has occur'd nothing decisive, Things are precisely as they were. Do you mean that People should flock to Sunderland as to a Rare-Show, to see the batter'd Hulls of Vessels, and the Chafms of Collieries, as People crowded to London after the great Fire.

Accourez, contemplez ces ruines affreuses,
Les debris, ces lambeaux, ces cendres malheureuses,
Ces femmes, ces enfans, l'un sur l'autre entasse,
Sous ces Marbres rompas ces Membres disperfes.

Volt. defastre de Lisbonne.

F I N I S.

ERRATUM. Page 27, line 8, for *will* read *shall*.



